



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS  
THE IMPACT OF HUMANITIES ON THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION.

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**Annotation.** *It is no coincidence that today, in the advanced, leading countries of the world, the development of the education sector is considered a priority task. This is because the main factor in the future development of a country is precisely the education sector, and its prosperity is measured precisely by the achievements achieved in this area. After all, the development of the education system ensures the successful development of all sectors of society.*

**Key words:** *humanities, globalization, educational system, cultural diversity, critical thinking, global citizenship, social responsibility, cultural exchange, education reform*

The entry of humanity into the 21st century and the new millennium of its historical development is associated with a completely new social situation, briefly and comprehensively called “globalization” in social cognition. Globalization is a third-wave civilization that has replaced the agrarian (first wave) and industrial (second wave) stages of social development (D.Bell, E.Toffler, S.Huntington). Globalization, in the conditions of the modern post-industrial information society, science and technology development is strongly influenced by society today through ecology, economics, politics, ideology, which can accelerate this development, encourage it, or, conversely, slow it down. The complex of conflicts of the globalizing world is expressed in the report of the International Commission on Education for the 21st Century, presented by UNESCO, entitled “Education is a Hidden Treasure” as follows:

- the conflict between the universal and the individual;
- conflict between tradition and modern trends;
- conflict between long-term and short-term tasks;
- the conflict between the need for competition and the need to strive for equality of opportunity;
- the conflict between the development of knowledge and the possibilities of its assimilation by man;
- the conflict between the spiritual and material worlds.

In the new Uzbekistan, major systemic reforms are being implemented to further improve today's education system, provide quality education to young people, who are our future successors, and raise them to be fully mature and perfect people. The resolution of our esteemed President dated December 3, 2020 "On measures to improve the system for selecting talented youth and the activities of academic lyceums" is significant in that it serves the goals of making young people active participants in



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reforms, increasing their enthusiasm for science, widely involving them in research and creative activities, and raising a generation worthy of our ancestors who widely spread the glory of our Motherland on a global scale.

Today, Uzbekistan is at an important demographic crossroads. Young people under the age of 30 make up 60 percent of the population. Considering that in the next 20 years, today's children and youth will become the largest force in the history of our country, we must transform the education system into one of the phases free from the threat of alien and harmful destructive forces.

In this regard, the quality of education and the effectiveness of education are among the main factors that determine the quality of life in society. The more the state and society invest in general and vocational education and the higher the quality of life, the higher the quality of life.

It is clear to all of us that ideological threats are increasing in today's globalized world. It is natural to ask, what is ideological struggle?

Ideological struggle is a conflict-based relationship that arises between social subjects with different ideological views, approaches, diverse interests and goals. Therefore, ideological struggle is not a single ideology or idea, but the striving for hegemony of various views based on them.

Various ideologies in the field of education are dialectically very good, but this is one of the main problems that can serve their interests with the participation of certain forces, which can destroy the education system from within. Making the most optimal decisions in determining the effectiveness of education today requires achieving high quality education. To improve the quality of education, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate the bureaucratic system. The reason is that the most malicious foreign ideas are the fruit of this system, that is, fear and distrust of the future in education open a wide path for the penetration of destructive ideas.

At the current stage of development of our country, higher professional education is one of the main tools in the formation of individuals capable of ensuring the national, economic, environmental, and political security of the country during the globalization processes, in the universalization of humanity and the transition to a post-industrial information society. Because in an information society, the wide circulation of information, the diversity of information, create the opportunity for people to choose information. All this creates the globalization of education. The globalization of education, in fact, implies the dismantling of the national education system, implies fundamental changes in the world order, and in this case, national borders lose their meaning.

Professor J. Mestenhauser (USA, Minnesota) argues that, in his opinion, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "internationalization" and "international education". International education is implemented in practice as a set of specific educational programs, the task of which is to prepare students for their future profession,



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to develop knowledge, skills and competencies that can be useful for graduates in the labor market of any country in the conditions of internationalization of economic life.

At the same time, at a time when the consequences of the current global financial and economic crisis continue, higher education should be considered as the most important potential factor in unifying society, preserving a single socio-cultural space, and overcoming social conflicts and ethno-national contradictions. The trends in the formation of new education systems are clearly visible - the general development of modern society is determined by trends.

The quality of education is traditionally considered a natural element of teaching and research at the higher education level and an integral part of the professional activities of scientists. Nowadays, improving the quality of higher education remains one of the most important and fundamental issues in the education system around the world. Therefore, there is a need to study approaches to assessing the quality of higher education.

Based on the above, we can make the following suggestions:

First, to develop education by adopting modern, most advanced international educational standards, abandoning blindness in developing a national model for reforming the education system;

Second, to build confidence in the future among teachers and students by eliminating bureaucracy in the education system;

Thirdly, to fully implement the fundamental reforms being implemented during the Third Renaissance of New Uzbekistan into the education system;

Fourth, to organize education separately from upbringing, that is, to free teachers from upbringing by involving them solely in the educational process.

Despite the above-mentioned social demand, the world education system, according to authoritative scientists, is currently not in a position to meet the growing need for the volume and quality of education. The current computerized, information society is based on its main resource: objective, rich information, which has enormous value for the entire human society. The emergence of an information society based on the computer revolution fundamentally changes the ratio of man and technology, man acts as a kind of manager, regulating the organization and management of production. Information is the main social resource, the main social wealth of the current information society. This concept is widely used in certain disciplines such as cybernetics, genetics, computer science, as well as in the epistemology of scientific knowledge and creativity. The scientific concept of information itself differs in the content of the message carrying this or that information and takes its quantitative aspect. The concept of the quantity of information is defined in science as "a magnitude inversely proportional to the probability of the event described in the message". The higher the probability of an event, the less information about its occurrence is included in the message, and vice versa.





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The universal concept of information reveals an important aspect of the material unity of the world - the information richness of phenomena. It is a single concept for processes that previously seemed completely different: the transmission of messages through technical communication channels, the functioning of the nervous system, the operation of computers, management processes, etc. All of this is related to the processes of transmitting, storing, and processing information.

The founder of cybernetics, mathematician N. Wiener, in his famous work "Cybernetics and Society", notes: "Information is the expression of the content that we receive from the external world in the process of adapting to it and adapting our thinking to it". Consequently, information means the representation of the diversity of phenomena of reality in accordance with the goals of the system and in the way necessary to achieve these goals. Information is associated with such aspects of representation as independence, activity, expediency, selection, organization and functionality. The value of information in modern social life is that it allows for the increase, transformation, change, modernization of material production, as well as making optimal decisions in the areas of governance and management, practice, politics and spiritual and cultural life. In modern post-industrial society, information is a strategic resource of humanity, the consumption of which does not decrease, but rather increases.

In conclusion, the information society and its structural elements are extremely complex dynamic social systems. Maintaining the integrity of the system, its qualitative accuracy, ensuring its functioning and development is unthinkable without information processes. The more complex, multi-component and interconnected the system, the greater and more diverse the volume of information flows used in social management. The development of society ultimately depends on its material and technical, energy and information supply.

Information helps people and social groups to communicate with each other, raises the level of science, culture and education, contributes to the growth of spirituality, ensuring the primacy of spirituality and democracy. In such a process, education should be aimed not at the centralization of the individual, but at the formation of a free citizen of the world, the owner and representative of his national traditions and values in the world.

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